FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OLADE MEETS, URGES NEW APPROACH TO ENERGY PROBLEM

Costa Rican President's Speech

PA070013 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Latin American Energy Organizations [OLADE] began meeting here today with the participation of 15 energy, petroleum, mines and economy ministers and the delegations of 28 countries. The main subject of the meeting is the region's energy situation and the effects of the petroleum crisis on its economy. The meeting seeks to find a joint solution to the current energy problem and solutions for increasing petroleum exploration and gradually replacing petroleum with hydroelectric energy and coal.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo officially opened the conference which will end tomorrow.

OLADE Executive Secretary Gustavo Rodriguez said that OLADE has not achieved its objectives in 6 years. It is evident that the energy crisis has not been reduced, and OLADE has not achieved its goals because the crisis has worsened, he added. Rodriguez said that energy programs must be coordinated and the producer countries must guarantee supplies to the developing countries. The OLADE executive secretary said that the continent's currently dispersed energy programs must be coordinated and united.

OLADE President Jose Andres (Soteisa) said that it does not seem fair for increases in the production of a nonrenewable resource to be used to nourish unnecessary consumption in some countries while the basic needs of other countries are not satisfied. He added that the instability which has recently characterized the petroleum market has led to speculation. He said that the price increases were begun by the [word indistinct] enterprises which control the market and obtain huge profits.

In his speech the OLADE president also said that one of the permanent objectives should be finding the means to diversify and expand energy sources. This would guarantee a long-term solution to the problems of each country and of the entire international community. The Latin American countries' potential in this field is great, but little has been done to exploit it because of the lack of financial resources, he added.

The work sessions of the OLADE meeting at the Cariari Hotel are secret. Newsmen are not permitted to attend the work sessions, so they will have to wait until late tomorrow afternoon when the resolutions will be issued. The work of the commissions began with the analysis of the documents presented by the OLADE permanent secretariat. The plenary session will be held at 1700 tomorrow.

In opening the OLADE meeting, President Rodrigo Carazo said that we are a continent with underdeveloped countries susceptible to foreign economic pressures. Here is President Carazo when he addressed the OLADE meeting:

[Begin Carazo recording] We live in a continent of dependent nations. We are nations which are subject to foreign economic pressures. Our export prices depend on factors outside our control and our import prices are imposed by the world's powerful countries. This entails a great risk for our economies. We are nations which in modern sociological language are described as forgotten nations.

We are left outside when important decisions are made. We are left outside the direct benefits that man achieves with his effort and work. We are left outside when important decisions are made. For example, when several nations organized to set just prices for their products, the big consumer nations tried to organize to counteract this instead of trying to find solutions to mankind's problems. We live in constant economic dependence. The prices of our imports are always high, while those of our exports are low. For example, Costa Rica exports [word indistinct] and has to finance with the income from its exports the essential articles for its development, such as machinery and hydrocarbons. [end recording]

New Economic Order Sought

PA081746 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] ended tonight (?with a resolution) to establish a new international economic order; to reorganize the energy problem at a world level; to eliminate energy sales middlemen; to strengthen programs for the utilization of natural resources. The result of the OLADE meeting was considered positive. In the face of the present world energy problem, the plenary meeting of OLADE that closed this afternoon at the Cariari Hotel agreed, within the framework of the struggle of the developing world, on the need to establish a new international economic order. Along these lines, states the resolution, it is now unavoidable to make advances in energy, given its priority nature and the urgent need to face its related problems.

The resolution, which calls for a struggle in the developing world based on the need to establish a new international economic order, asserts that the oil producing countries have set up new rules not only with regard to the prices of raw materials, but also in connection with the creation of financial aid mechanisms for the weaker economies.

However, states the OLADE resolution, there is a worldwide need to reevaluate the overall energy problem, including its main ramifications in such fields as its financial, economic and technological aspects.

In addition to these needs, it is necessary to rationalize consumption, especially in the industrialized countries, and to increase and [word indistinct] (?supply and demand) as well as to reorganize marketing in order to prevent the proliferation of parallel and speculative markets.

Conventional and nonconventional sources are included in this field, as well as the optimum use of transportation, storage and distribution.

Economic aid should be based on consumption and distribution.

OLADE is aware that it is necessary to increase the flow of financial and technological aid toward the field of energy. Nevertheless, it is urgent to establish the principle that the contribution of each country should be in line with its consumption of energy and not with its production.

Regarding technological resources, says OLADE, it is indispensable that aid flow in a balanced manner to the poorer countries and to those countries with a medium level of development.

There is an urgent need to seek mechanisms so that within a short period of stable supply of energy may be guaranteed to the developing, importing countries.

However, OLADE recognizes that a lasting solution to the present crisis calls for immediate and permanent efforts in order to increase supplies and diversify sources of energy.

Guaranteed supply to developing countries should be established.

Demand should also be rationalized, says OLADE, because due to the nature of this sector, action will only yield medium or long-range results.

Another OLADE resolution recognizes the permanent sovereignty of states over their natural resources and reiterates the principle that from an overall view, the world--and each country in particular--is jointly responsible for the use and exploitation of energy resources within the framework of social justice.

In addition, [word indistinct] that it is necessary to broaden a scheme that permits an orderly move toward a new and more rational world economic system.

In order to design this scheme, it is necessary to establish a world dialog with the participation of large and small countries, importers and exporters of hydrocarbons.

OLADE should adopt a common stance in the face of the energy crisis.

In the regional and national sphere, the member countries of OLADE are aware that any regional achievement in this field is conditioned to actions taken at the world level.

In recognizing the importance of undertaking joint Latin American area action, there is agreement on the need to achieve a common posture in the face of the concert of nations.

The extraordinary meeting of ministers [word indistinct] to consolidate the energy organization as the main instrument in charge of promoting cooperation among the member nations.

PARAGUAYAN EXPERT SAYS WORK ON YACYRETA NEVER STOPPED

PY022334 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1705 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (TELAM)--The Yacyreta talks never stopped within the binational body. This body operates normally and it has continued working. The goal is to establish the design and the compensation. This statement was made by Paraguayan Senator Carlos Saldivar, expert in hydraulics of the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry, when he arrived in Ezeiza International Airport shortly after noon today.

The Paraguayan official traveled to Argentina to participate in the meeting of the Parana River Joint Commission which will take place this afternoon. This meeting will be attended by officials of the two countries, among whom is Rear Adm Guillermo Haywood, who is in charge of energy affairs for Paraguay. Upon being asked about the negotiations recently conducted in this city by Paraguayan Minister of Industries and Trade Delfin Ugarte Centurion, Senator Saldivar answered: "I have read about these negotiations and I think they are positive." After reasserting that talks on the hydroelectric project never ceased, Senator Saldivar quoted Minister Ugarta Centurion to the effect that the goal is to establish the design and the compensation. Asked whether President Stroessner has issued any guidelines on this issue, Saldivar said that they are mainly related to defending Paraguayan interests.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS PANAMA'S ALLEGATION OF AID TO SOMOZA

PY071705 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1421 GMT 7 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (NA)--Argentina has expressed to Panama its "deep displeasure" over reports spread by the press of that country which accuse the Argentine Government of giving military aid to Anastasio Somoza's Nicaraguan regime.

It was reported that the Argentine protest was made yesterday at the Foreign Ministry to Hugo Torrijos, Panamanian Ambassador to Buenos Aires, by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Carlos Cavandoli. An official Foreign Ministry spokesman then denied the reports of an alleged armament delivery to Nicaragua which were published by the Panamanian newspaper LA ESTRELLA whose vice director is Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos.

According to the spokesman, only two Argentine C-130 planes have left Buenos Aires for Nicaragua and they did so carrying elements of aid to the civilian population of that Central American nation; the aid elements were delivered to the International Red Cross for distribution. The spokesman added that newsmen and an OAS official went in each of the planes and that they can give testimony regarding the mission of the planes.

He concluded by explaining that "the falsehood of the reports in the Panamanian paper is proven by its mentioning a C-47 plane, that is, an old DC-3, a plane with a payload of 1,600 kg which could never cover the distance Buenos Aires-Managua transporting heavy equipment, such as armament."

DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT ILO CONFERENCE DEPLORED

PY061224 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 6 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 5 Jul (AFP)--Col Americo Daher, president of the Argentine delegation to the recent ILO assembly in Geneva, has deplored the speech made by labor representative Jorge Triacca. He also said that the speech will be reviewed and analyzed by the military government, noting that "the speech does not represent the thinking of the Argentine workers."

Triacca made serious accusations at the ILO meeting against the Argentine Government's economic policy, saying that "after the attacks by armed terrorists, our people are now the victims of a new form of aggression--economic terrorism." Triacca also referred to "the amassing of wealth and economic monopoly by a minority, shrinking salaries, the rising cost of living, the opening of markets for holding companies, and the harassment of industrialists and producers."

Colonel Daher said upon his return from Geneva where he headed the Argentine delegation to the ILO meeting that "I really deplore some statements made by Triacca."

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM)--The Economy Ministry reported that the cost of living increased 9.7 percent during June 1979 in relation to May, therefore the cost of living during the first half of this year has increased 63.8 percent. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Jul 79 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 4 Jul (TELAM)--The state's Energy Secretariat disclosed yesterday that oil production over the first 5 months of this year has surpassed by 5.2 percent that for the same period last year, i.e. 11,174,000 cubic meters and 10,619,500 cubic meters respectively. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0630 GMT 4 Jul 79 PY]

SILES ZUAZO REGAINS LEAD; PRESIDENT ISSUES WARNING

PY061839 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1541 GMT 6 Jul 79 PY

[By special TELAM correspondent Carlos Cabeza Minarro]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 Jul (TELAM)--The latest official vote count after last Sunday's Bolivian elections gives a slight advantage to leftist candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo, nominated by the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], over his closest rival Victor Paz Estenssoro of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR]. The highest leaders of the latter party constantly stress that their political group is also of a leftist leaning and that its victory would be very favorably looked upon in Washington, they assert. Moreover, President David Padilla has asked the politicans to behave.

So far, [number indistinct] ballots have been officially counted, of which 299,448 (32.41 percent) belong to Siles Zuazo. He is followed by Paz Estenssoro with 283,707 (30.71 percent), and Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez of the Nationalist Democratic Alliance [ADN] is behind the latter with 149,632 ballots (16.20 percent), followed by Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz of the Socialist Party with 59,253 ballots (6.41 percent).

These will apparently be the only candidates who will not have to pay the fine of 3 million Bolivian pesos ($150,000), imposed by the National Electoral Court on parties which obtain fewer than 50,000 ballots.

Many people here fear that a UDP victory will lead to a radicalization toward the left with all the consequences this would imply. Referring to this subject, and in reply to a specific question, Bolivian President Padilla said yesterday:

The UDP is made up of 14 small political fronts, I believe, and I think it will receive 500,000 ballots or a few more. If 500,000 ballots are divided among 15 parties, none of them will really have much of a majority. They are small factions joined together in a large bloc called the UDP. In Bolivia there are 4 or 5 million inhabitants, of whom only 500,000 support these factions, and they are not even a single front but several tiny fronts. So if there are basic disagreements between them and the armed institution, taking into account that reality--that is, where they stand and what they are--I do not believe they will try to do anything very contrary to our position, that of the armed forces as an institution. They should behave. In any case, we will give them our full support if the government is conducted according to the Constitution. I think this is what is going to happen. I hope so.

BRIEFS

PUBLIC SERVICE RADIO STATIONS--During the first 6 months of this year the General Telecommunications Board put 10 radio stations at the service of the public. They operate on a frequency of 8,000 khz. According to statements made by (Rene Osorio Beltran), director of the telecommunications service has allowed an extension of the operations of the organization throughout the country. The stations have been located in the various departments, particularly Sucre, Potosi and Oruro. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jul 79 PY]

COPPER MINERS CONCERNED ABOUT NEW LABOR LAW

PY070336 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0103 GMT 7 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 6 Jul (LATIN)--The copper miners today stated their concern regarding the new labor laws decreed by the military government which put an end to the special system which has benefited this sector since 1971.

Guillermo Medina, leader of the copper miners union, announced that the leaders of the four most important copper mines in Chile will be called for a meeting to study the situation which arose due to the loss of rights which copper miners had obtained.

The labor sector's concern arose yesterday, after the government junta, presided over by Gen Augusto Pinochet, modified, in accordance with its legislative powers, a legal disposition which eliminates the exceptional systems, a special situation governing the union for the past 8 years.

The recent decree keeps the salary levels and other remunerations and indemnifications in force, as well as the special bonus system, although it conditions the payment of these bonuses to the profits made by the mining enterprises.

According to the decree, these enterprises will only be entitled to distribute 30 percent of these profits.

The new decree establishes, on the other hand, that the miners will be able to make collective negotiations in order to obtain salary readjustments, and it denies them the right to strike since they belong to essential state enterprises.

On the other hand, the government has announced that it will promulgate a new special decree which establishes that the guarantees and gains obtained by the copper miners be maintained in the recent general labor legislation.

The authorities added that the Copper Workers Confederation will retain its legal status, although it will have to comply with the guidelines of the new union organization in 1 year's time.

Medina stated that this measure has had a great impact on the copper union because it affects the rights and procedures of the union organization.

According to the union leader, these new legal dispositions go against the principles of the confederation regarding elections, union structure and other union aspects.

Medina added: They have changed the rules of the game without consulting us and we have lost a right we had obtained.

We have no idea who recommended that the government take this measure, or why. We are now waiting for a new legal order to be issued in order to study it, he stated.

Labor Minister Jose Pinera announced that the text of the decree which controls the bonuses of the miners of the sector will be published tomorrow in an official newspaper.

Pinera asserted that the workers will lose absolutely nothing they already have and indicated that, on the contrary, they will be in a better situation than other labor sectors.

PRESIDENT VIEWS TRIP ABROAD, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PA080419 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2042 GMT 7 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at Bogota's Eldorado Airport upon his arrival from his trip abroad--live]

[Excerpts] We were able to reach healthy conclusions from the dialog with distinguished heads of state. I also had the opportunity of speaking with the Spanish, English and Belgian monarchs, and as far as I could see, I must tell you that they were not too concerned about the criticism made of my plebeian origin. [applause] It was not just the fact that they were not concerned over that criticism, but the fact that they greeted me as if I was an authentic spokesman of the decadent aristocracy of La Candelaria. [applause]

However, since I cannot limit myself to giving you a simple social report of my tour of Mexico and Europe, I must tell you that we were able to create conditions of special importance for the country in its dialog with the rest of the members of the international community. We were able to cover not only the aspects of our bilateral relations with each of those governments, but also to make a detailed analysis of the different factors which affect the international situation and to issue joint communiques with the most prominent statesmen of the old continent and Mexico. More than 16 international agreements on topics of vital importance were signed. The agreements included exchanges in technology, science, education and trade. Many joint communiques [as heard] and mixed commissions were left alive to continue on that path and watch over those agreements.

I also had the honor of speaking at three international forums of universal importance. The first of them was the International Labor Organization, whose headquarters are in Geneva. The second international forum at which I appeared was the International Coffee Organization in London, and the third was the European Community, whose seat is in Brussels. We were able to clearly present our country's policy at each of those forums and to hear how our policy was saluted with enthusiasm and respect. I cannot deny that the forums which I already have mentioned, where I was able to carry out the task entrusted to me by the Colombian people and the illustrious chiefs of state of the Andean Pact countries, were very interesting. However, it was precisely in Brussels at the European Community where I, after presenting my thesis and engaging in an important debate with the members of the Commission of the Community, was able to promote the issuance of a joint communique in which the European Economic Community committed itself to immediately negotiate on an equal basis with the Andean Pact countries in order to seek more fair terms of exchange. [applause]

It was not a tourist or pleasure trip. It was not that I ran out of [Colombian] departments to visit and had to go on to foreign countries. It was that I had to carry out a fundamental mission for the good of my fatherland and to fulfill the duty entrusted to me by the presidents of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela. [applause] But of course, there will be enough opportunities to speak about the evolution in our foreign policy and to present it to the country, which now has to face the new opening made [in this trip] and the dialog to be held with the statesmen who will visit our fatherland as guests of the Colombian people, invited through their president. [applause]

Former President Lleras, with his mental alertness, has wanted to refer to topics which differ from foreign policy and stated how, in view of the silence of my adversaries and the indifference of my political friends in the parties of the coalition, the statements I made during my second appearance on television a few days before I left were not taken into account.

Since former President Lleras touched on this subject, we will also refer to it in order to reiterate to the people that my main determination at all times--and I understand that I am the spokesman of the Colombian majority--is to return to constitutional normalcy, which was not violated because of government carelessness but because of excesses committed by people involved in subversive activities. I must repeat that in my status as democratic president, I am not only pleased, but it is also my obligation to give full guarantees to all Colombians, even if they are at the other extreme of the opposition. However, it is one thing to grant guarantees to the opposition and another to grant guarantees to subversion. My constitutional commitment is not to guarantee subversion, but precisely to curb it so that the citizens may freely criticize the government through the civil opposition and by winning the right to govern at the polls and not by spilling blood throughout the republic or using well-known ways. [applause]

It is true that the debate has been focused against military justice and that it will become worse when the court-martials start. In London, I invited Amnesty International and the protectors of human rights to come to Colombia to witness the court-martials in question and to see if there are enough court guarantees. This is my commitment as a democratic president: To see that the responsible persons are tried in accordance with existing laws. They will be tried in that fashion, without having to hold secret trials. We will hold the trials in the open because we will not punish anybody who has not committed a crime. Everybody will be able to witness the way in which justice is administered in our fatherland.

It is evident that this is not what the members of the Constituent Assembly wanted to do regarding justice in a regular and permanent manner. Justice must be administered by courts in which the executive branch has no say regarding their composition. We have not been using military justice because of an arbitrary decision of the present government, but because it is prescribed in the constitution that the courts in question will be used temporarily in situations of the disruption of the disruption of public order in order to try the persons involved in guerrilla activities.

It is true that we are working with Congress in order to obtain approval for bills which amend the system of justice and therefore permit the lifting of the state of seige as soon as the bills are implemented, but long before the state of siege is lifted--when the bills in question are approved and justice is duly strengthened--we will be able to hold the trials being conducted under military courts now [words indistinct] by trial judges so that the constitution, which wants justice to be administered in this manner, will be complied with. [applause]

The government has already promised that it will carry this out as soon as Congress approves the bills, Colombians conduct their criticism through discussion, the opposition uses all the guarantees it has and freedom of the press prevails, as it prevails now, without any problems or attempts of direct or indirect intervention to modify the thought of those who criticize public matters. We want the government--which has such good international prestige despite all those who make attempts against it--to let all throughout the fatherland realize that law and order will be restored without resorting to extreme measures. [applause]

Difficult times are forthcoming in various spheres and I do not believe we can hide those difficult times from Colombians. The oil crisis cannot be affected by any decision of the Colombian Government. Our country still does not have the pleasure and satisfaction of belonging to OPEC. The oil price increase was determined by the producing nations and although we did not take part in that decision, our economy is affected by it, as it limits accelerated development. Also affected is the cost of living of the Colombian people, who are terribly affected when fuel prices go up. We will try to handle this situation the best way we can.

We will also try to handle the coffee policy in the best way possible in order to avoid the inflation which may be produced because of the millions in foreign exchange that the country will get in view of the increase in international coffee prices. We then have situations ahead which will occupy the government's attention in the upcoming months. I would say that we must start making decisions on all of this next week.

My government is not a government that wants to put on spectular show or cause shock. We will take all measures after detailed study, consulting the only interests which a president should consult: the interests of the fatherland, the Colombian people and the present and future generations which trust the sense of greatness with which we direct the national destiny. [applause] I want to tell my fellow countrymen that I am back again at their service. Fortunately for Colombia's democracy and the political parties, I have no political interest. None of the actions of my administration will respond to the purpose of obtaining advantages for me in the future. I believe that in reaching the presidency, I committed my prestige and placed myself at the service of the Colombian interests. The only thing I am interested in is that Colombia comes out ahead and not that I become a more prestigious political figure at the end of my term. [applause]

35 ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF HELPING M-19 IN MEDELLIN

PA070252 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Official sources have confirmed that 35 persons, including four Antioquia doctors, were arrested in Medellin today on charges of helping the M-19 urban guerrilla group. The doctors were identified as Leonardo Betancourt Tamayo, his wife Cecilia Alsate, Carlos Pineda and his son with the same name. The sources indicated that those arrested included students, executives, peasants and workers. The operations which began in Medellin yesterday continued tonight, particulary in the Villa Hermosa neighborhood.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS URGE JUSTICE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PA060422 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 4 Jul 79 p 16A PA

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party has issued a communique criticizing the justice minister for his statements on the case of the assassinations of former Minister Pardo Buelvas. The communique signed by Jorge Eduardo Cadavid, national information and press director, also demands the immediate resignation of the minister. The text of the communique is as follows:

The National Political Committee of the Christian Democratic Party has been greatly surprised by the statements of Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra who, without scruples of any kind, finds guilty Mr Alfredo Camelo Franco and Jesuit priests Luis A. Restrepo and Jorge Arango, who are being held under preventive detention for the assassination of Dr Pardo Buelvas. It is unworthy for a nation led by a government that boasts to the world that it is democratic and respects human rights, freedom and justice to have as a justice minister an individual who makes such rash statements without even pretending to have an essential and obligatory impartiality regarding this and other cases which are being processed by the military and ordinary courts.

Convinced of the need to guarantee all Colombians the application of justice as established by the universal principles of law which presume the innocence of a person until proven guilty and that no one can be condemned without being heard in court according to the laws, and because the minister might have violated the secrecy of the proceedings, the Christian Democratic Party demands the immediate resignation of Justice Minister Escobar Sierra since it is the only way that those under arrest can be guaranteed an honest and impartial trial as the national Constitution, which he seems to have forgotten, establishes.

ARMED FORCES ORGANIC LAW TO BE AMENDED

PA070432 Paris AFP in Spanish 2222 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 6 Jul (AFP)--The armed forces agreed to amend the institution's organic law in order to harmonize it with the new Constitution which will come into effect on 10 August. The amendment deals with the appointment of the defense minister, official sectors said here today. The amendment was presented to President-elect Jaime Roldos, a Defense Ministry communique said. It did not reveal the text of the amendment.

The text of the official Defense Ministry communique said that Roldos had received the text of the amendment, in accordance with the constitutional precept approved in a referendum on 15 January 1978. According to observers, the change in the armed forces law is the result of the 9-hour meeting held last Wednesday between President-elect Jaime Roldos and the military sector headed by the members of the Supreme Council of Government.

There is a disagreement over the appointment of the future secretary of state in the Defense Ministry because of the contradictions existing between the two juridical documents. The new Constitution states that the president of the republic has the duty and the right to freely appoint and remove cabinet ministers, chiefs of diplomatic missions, governors and other public officials. On the other hand, the armed forces organic law says that the armed forces officer with the greatest seniority must be appointed minister by the constitutional regime.

PARTIES WORKING ON CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BYLAWS

PA301753 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 30 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Six of the 10 political parties that obtained legislative representation are centering their efforts on drafting the National Chamber of Representatives bylaws which will permit them to open the legislative sessions without any difficulties. The Democratic Left, the second most important bloc in the new congress, is promoting these efforts. The Chamber's first consultative body was formed by the Liberal, Conservative, Revolutionary Nationalist, Democrat Institutionalist, Social Christian and Democratic Left parties. The preparatory work is directed at drafting a law on the Chamber's legislative functions. Some political observers believe that these meetings could lead to the formation of a multiparty bloc with clear anti-Bucaram intentions. The participants are denying this possibility.

COLOMBIAN SHIP CAUGHT FISHING WITHOUT PERMIT

PA052349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 5 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Colombian ship Taganga had been seized in Ecuadorean waters while fishing without documents. The report added that the Taganga was seized on Saturday by the Ecuadorean navy patrol boat Tarqui when it was off the northern Ecuadorean province of Esmeraldas.

HOME OF PRESIDENT-ELECT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY ATTACKED

PA290229 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 29 Jun (AFP)--At dawn today an attack was carried out on the home of Leonardo Martinez, private secretary of Ecuadorean President-elect Jaime Roldos. Persons traveling in an unidentified light truck machinegunned Martinez' home, hitting the front. Two bullets penetrated into the interior of the house, damaging it, but no one was wounded. Leonardo Martinez, a young local attorney, was a member of the Concentration of Popular Forces before breaking with it because of disagreements with its director, Assad Bucaram.

HAYA DE LA TORRE OPENS APRIST PARTY CONGRESS

PA081942 Paris AFP in Spanish 2140 GMT 7 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 7 Jul (AFP)--The Peruvian Aprist Party [PAP] the nation's most important, last night opened its 12th national congress with a speech by its leader, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, who invited the delegates to fight for a free and just society.

The congress, which will close Sunday, will analyze the bases of the political program for next year's general elections and the manner in which candidates will be selected. Haya de la Torre, whom the APRA has already proclaimed as its presidential candidate. told the 4,000 delegates that for reasons of health he would not be running. He pointed out that the congress must protect the party platform, clip the wings of demagoguery, throw aside the deadweight of conformism, channel the people's legitimate aspirations and promote a fair and just society. He added that it must prepare a political campaign that will insure the people's victory in the forthcoming general elections because if the future owes us a victory, he said, this historic debt has a deadline that must be met in 1980.

In his political report, Secretary General Armando Villanueva said that the transfer of power to civilians will depend mainly on the civilians themselves. He asked the youths and Aprist peasants to participate more in the party's tasks.

Villanueva concluded by stating that Peru needs the contribution of foreign capital and that this contribution includes the people of the Soviet Union and People's China.

ECONOMY MINISTER, CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT RESIGN

PA070136 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0111 GMT 7 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Jul (LATIN)--Economy Minister Javier Silva Ruete presented his resignation today, well-informed political sources have reported. The source, who refused to give his name, said that Carlos Moreyra Paz Soldan (as received), Central Reserve Bank President, also resigned.

The resignation of Peru's key economic officials was reportedly prompted by well-known differences concerning financial and economic policy with an armed forces faction, the source said. Silva Ruete, one of two civilian ministers, the other being the foreign minister, is thus the second cabinet member to resign in the past 2 weeks. Former Energy and Mines Minister Gen Juan Sanchez Gonzalez (ret) resigned on 27 June and was replaced by Gen Rene Balarezo.

It is known that Silva Ruete's resignation was addressed to President Francisco Morales Bermudez while Sanchez filed his resignation letter to Gen Pedro Richter Prada, prime minister and minister of war.

FURTHER CLASHES BETWEEN TEACHERS, POLICE REPORTED

PA070128 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 6 Jul (AFP)--Teacher's Day in Peru was characterized by violent clashes between the teachers and the police here today. The teachers have been on strike for 33 days.

The police dispersed a demonstration started by the strikers at the offices of the Single Union of Education Workers of Peru, a few meters from the Plaza San Martin in downtown Lima. The demonstration was to honor dead teachers at the cemetery on the occasion of Teacher's Day.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS NATION'S STAND ON NICARAGUA

PA070111 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Nicaragua needs the help of its Latin American sister nations and this help must be given at all levels, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco said today. He noted that the Nicaraguan Government granted safe-conducts to 56 of the 105 Nicaraguan refugees at the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua.

He defended the presence of Venezuela in Nicaragua, describing it as more useful than breaking relations because it could be an incidental [occasional] action. He recalled that approximately 100 Nicaraguans are still at the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua. He noted that Nicaragua is a country that needs the help of all its Latin American sister nations because Nicaragua is bleeding to death. The foreign minister discarded all possibilities of giving military aid to Nicaragua because, he noted, that would be an intervention.

Oil Shipments Halted

PA062220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2154 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuelan Mines and Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said today, Friday, in San Jose, Costa Rica that Venezuela has suspended the shipment of petroleum to Nicaragua. Calderon Berti is participating in a special meeting in San Jose of the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] which is analyzing the world petroleum crisis and its effects on Latin America. The minister said that the blockade of Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime will be in effect during the next few hours. "This is not a political decision. It must be understood as an act of human solidarity," Calderon said. He also said that neither his country nor the rest of the world can remain indifferent to the genocide being committed in Nicaragua. The Caracas official said that if the situation changes in Managua, the petroleum sales can be resumed, "according to the exisiting circumstances." Calderon admitted that Venezuela supplies almost 100 percent of Central America's petroleum demands. This naturally includes Nicaragua.

MILITARY AID TO COSTA RICA SUSPENDED

PA060327 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 1 Jul 79 p D-4 PA

[From "Buzon Confidencial" column"]

[Text] Military aid to Costa Rica has been suspended. The previous Venezuelan administration promised to supply direct military aid to Costa Rica. It consisted of 1,000 rifles and 4 artillery-equipped armored vehicles. This aid was approved by the Defense Ministry. The first shipment, which included 500 rifles, was sent to Costa Rica during the previous administration. The rest has not left Venezuela because the new government has reportedly decided to postpone the shipment of military materiel to San Jose.

ENERGY MINISTER SAYS OIL SALES TO C.A. WILL CONTINUE

PA070410 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Jul 79 PA

[Text] In announcing his government's intention to cooperate in drafting programs aimed at developing alternate sources of energy, Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said that his country will continue to sell oil to Central America and the Caribbean.

He reiterated that his country has stated the need to implement energy programs that include energy conservation and the development of alternate sources of energy. He also said that Venezuela will present the views of the Latin American Energy Organization to the OPEC member countries as long as the views are specific and seek understanding between the two groups.

Regarding Costa Rica, the Venezuelan official said that Venezuela will continue to be its oil supply source. He said that Venezuela is thinking of doubling the oil supply to Costa Rica beginning in January 1980. Venezuela sells 33 percent of the crude Costa Rica imports; consequently, the figure will be 66 percent in 1980, approximately 12,000 barrels per day.

Furthermore, Calderon Berti said that his government is studying the possibility of suspending oil exports to Nicaragua. The decision to sell oil to Nicaragua had been adopted as a humanitarian measure, but the government is studying the situation by following the incidents in that country. Consequently, measures will be taken according to the way in which the crisis is solved. Calderon Berti insisted on the need to reduce fuel consumption.

In a news conference held today, President Rodrigo Carazo Odio commented on the announcement made by the Venezuelan energy and mines minister regarding an increase in the oil supplied to Costa Rica. President Carazo said that the announcement that Venezuela has the intention of doubling its oil supply to us beginning in January confirms that there is no conflict between the two countries. He also said that this announcement brings friendly ties between the two countries closer and satisfies the aspirations of Costa Rica. This is so, Carazo added, because of the country's firm position regarding the oil crisis. Of Costa Rica's current imports, 50 percent are crude oil and 50 percent are manufactured products. Venezuela is currently supplying 33 percent of the crude. This means that our country has the lowest quota in Central America, but the possibility now exists for us to satisfy our import needs.

Carazo said that the fact that Costa Rica is the country with the lowest oil import quota is because of an erroneous measure adopted in the previous administration. President Carazo said that Mexico offered to complete [as heard] the country's oil supply beginning in 1981. According to the president, the country's supply problem would be solved with the Venezuelan and Mexican oils. This means that our country's supply will be guaranteed and that the country's economic situation will be benefited by it.

Criticizes News Agencies, Defends OPEC

PA051642 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0426 GMT 5 July 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 4 Jul (EFE)--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti today accused international news agencies of "manipulating the news" on OPEC and defended the creation of OPEC's news agency. The minister said that "the offensive" being carried out by international news agencies against OPEC gives the world a distorted "image of the policies, purposes and goals" of the entity, which comprises 13 of the most important oil-producing nations.

Speaking to members of the Mines Commission of the Venezuelan Congress, the minister said that at the OPEC meeting scheduled to take place in Caracas in December, the experts in charge of studying the organization's news project will report on how and when the news agency should be created. Calderon Berti stated that at the OPEC meeting held recently in Geneva, it was unanimously decided to create this agency.

Speaking on other OPEC-related subjects, the minister said that OPEC's greatest challenge is "to finance development programs, to provide funds to solve the deficit in the balance of payments of underdeveloped countries and to try to advance these nations." At the recent OPEC meeting in Geneva, Venezuela proposed the addition of $800 million to the organization's fund to help underdeveloped nations. The Venezuelan minister stated: "This fund currently has $2.4 billion." In rejecting the opinion of those who claim that Venezuela's oil exploration is not producing the necessary results, the minister said that Venezuela will obtain approximately $4 billion more as a result of the new oil price increase approved by OPEC.

INTERIOR MINISTER LISTS GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

PA060413 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 2 Jul 79 p D-14 PA

[Excerpts] Education, housing, public services, agriculture, development projects and the personal security of all are the government's six priorities for 1979 and 1980, as established by the convention of governors which adjourned here. In closing the governors' 21st convention and the first one held by this administration, Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca stressed the role of the regions, the need for more autonomy, the authority of the governors and the strengthening of these values through better coordination with the municipalities in order to efficiently implement the programs to be carried out by this administration.

"Education is the first priority," the minister said. "Just as the president of the republic noted in his speech to inaugurate this convention, education will give a spiritual content to democracy and the country's policy, and this is very important because education will become a vehicle of the people's enthusiasm." The second priority within the government administrative programs for 1979 and 1980 are the housing projects.

Montes de Oca said that it was fascinating to investigate and study the public services in Venezuela. He said that it had been concluded that they were deficient. Consequently, the government must implement a policy to establish the services required by the country and improve the existing inoperative ones. This calls for a reorganization of the administrative entities which are in charge of implementing the policy. He added that the participation of the municipal councils, the regionalization and broadening of the services through autonomous institutes will be fundamental for their improvement. Montes de Oca said that agriculture is experiencing a critical moment because we have to import certain products which we do not produce enough of.

Montes de Oca affirmed that a favorable effect will be experienced in the country's agricultural sector with the integration of farmers into agroindustrial projects, the solution of landholding problems, the creation of marketing networks to curb speculation and other incentives. Personal security is a matter which affects all. The crime rate has been described as very serious. The minister discarded the possibility that the problem cannot be solved because it was inherited. He noted that programs have been implemented in coordination with security organizations in order "to restore the security of all, which is important in a democracy and under a de jure system." We must be efficient and honest, the minister told the governors and urged them to manage the people's funds carefully.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S., FSLN FOR END TO WAR IN NICARAGUA

PA072234 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2011 GMT 7 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Representatives of the United States, Panama and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] today, Saturday, continued difficult talks here to find a formula to put an end to the Nicaraguan civil war.

The negotiations, which are underway in a place that is being kept secret, dealt with the U.S. request for expansion of the rebels' junta of Government of National Reconstruction and the granting of guarantees for Somozists who remain in Nicaragua after the president's resignation. According to Panamanian diplomatic sources, General Somoza's departure for the United States from Nicaragua hinges on the uncertain result of these talks.

The rebel junta is made up of three members of the FSLN--Daniel Ortega, Moises Hassan and Sergio Ramirez--and two representatives of the moderate opposition--Alfonso Robelo and Violeta Barrios de Chamorro. The United States, represented in the talks by Ambassador William Bowdler, would like the junta to include two or three spokesmen of the Nicaraguan center or right in order to attenuate the power of the Sandinists. The rebels have not officially recognized U.S. participation in the negotiations and Radio Sandino repeated today that it will not accept U.S. efforts if they are designed to undermine the victory on the battlefronts.

In response to the Somozist request that the National Guard remain the country's sole armed force, the Sandinists maintain that their people's rebel army will assume that role and will admit only soldiers and officers who have not been involved in crimes or corruption. According to Radio Sandino, the Somoza Government and the National Guard are guilty of genocide and must therefore answer to revolutionary courts.

According to Panamanian sources, the Washington delegates are no longer insisting on the inclusion of Somozists in the new government and insist only that [the new members] not be leftist.

Panama and other Latin American countries which have been supporting the Sandinists and their allies politically and even militarily in some cases, are now pressuring the FSLN to agree to an expansion of the government. Panama is doing this on the authority of having been the first country to recognize the rebel junta as soon as it was announced in San Jose in mid-June. "We have been telling them that they would be a nominal minority in the junta, but that they would retain the real power. Moreover, at this time Nicaragua needs the broadest possible unity of all sectors for its reconstruction," a pro-government Panamanian politician told ACAN-EFE today.

The Sandinists are not too sure of the formula. They realize that they would maintain "de facto" power, but add that the makeup of the junta could become a stumbling block for them in facing up to a possible U.S. intervention if there are future differences between the government junta and the Sandinist Front.

Gen Omar Torrijos, former Panamanian chief of government and present commander-in-chief of the army and an open adversary of Somoza, has repeatedly asked the rebels to show as much moderation in victory as they did in combat. According to one of the main Panamanian officials in charge of the "Nicaragua issue," General Torrijos has been closely watching the situation in the neighboring countries day and night for the past months and personally participated in efforts to end the war as soon as possible.

The exact status of the negotiations here with regard to the conditions set by Somoza and Washington--the expansion of the junta and the offering of guarantees--is unknown. None of the parties involved in the talks appears willing to comment. From the little that has leaked out, as well as from reports received from San Jose, Managua and Washington, it is known that President Anastasio Somoza is considered to have already been defeated, although his troops could yet deal some blows to the Sandinists or even resist the guerrilla siege for months.

In statements published today, Saturday, in the U.S. press, Somoza admits that he has no future in Nicaragua, even if he defeats the insurgents militarily. In addition, Somoza recognized that he himself is no longer in a position to negotiate the terms of his surrender. He has left this role to the North Americans, having been one of their most faithful allies for many decades. In Managua, Presidency Press Secretary Rafael Cano continually denies widely disseminated rumors that Somoza has already left the country.

Meanwhile, while negotiations are underway abroad regarding the departure of the last member of a dynasty which has governed Nicaragua for half a century, large-scale fighting continues to take place on the battlefronts, particularly in the south near the Costa Rican border, where the rebels are seeking to take the city of Rivas in order to install their government there.

The military situation apparently continues to lean in favor of the guerrillas in view of the arms embargo faced by the Somozist troops. In recent days, even Israel decided to suspend arms supplies and halted ships which were already on the high seas on their way to Nicaragua.

TORRIJOS, NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS HOLD UNEXPECTED MEETING

PA071919 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Jul 79 p 24 PA

[Text] Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the National Guard, held an unexpected meeting with the highest military echelons yesterday morning at the Tinajita garrison in San Miguelito district. No newsmen were able to cover the meeting, therefore, it has been regarded as secret.

CRITICA's reporters eagerly tried to find out the reason for the meeting, but the only report they obtained was the official version from the National Guard Public Relations Office that is was a routine information meeting. However, CRITICA is in a position to report that the topic of Nicaragua and the role Panama is playing in the conflict was one of the important topics, if not the reason for, the meeting.

U.S. ENVOY BOWDLER HOSPITALIZED IN CANAL ZONE

PA062142 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] U.S. Ambassador at Large William Bowdler has been at Gorgas Hospital in the Canal Zone since yesterday for observation and medical treatment. Hospital sources confirmed the hospitalization of Bowdler but did not reveal the reason for his hospitalization. They indicated that his condition is not serious.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO REJECT TREATY IMPLEMENTATION BILL

PA052123 Paris AFP in Spanish 2018 GMT 5 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 5 Jul (AFP)--The Panamanian Government, supported by the political parties, is preparing to reject the U.S. bill implementing the new canal treaties, it was believed here today.

The Panamanian Government considers that the amendments made by the U.S. House of Representatives and those intended to be introduced by the U.S. Senate violate the spirit and letter of the treaties. Panamanian Ambassador to Washington Carlos Alfredo Lopez Guevara is in this capital for consultations, and it has been learned that he will conduct a study, together with two other members of the Panamanian negotiating team--Diogenes de la Rosa and Fernando Manfredo--of the form in which the amendments introduced by the lower chamber to the implementation bill affect the new canal treaties.

Elsewhere, it was learned that the political parties have already expressed their opposition to the amendments. The Liberal Party, in loyal opposition to the government of President Aristides Royo, was the first to protest the amendments. It has asked the government to take action so that the amendments will be derogated by the Senate or vetoed by the President of the United States. The Liberal Party also exhorted the other political parties to reject the amendments because they make positive parts of the treaties ineffective and because they impose unacceptable and onerous conditions on Panama.

It is possible that the parties supporting the government, such as the Democratic Revolutionary Party and the Popular Broad Front, will also protest the amendments.

LOPEZ GUEVARA COMMENTS ON MURPHY BILL, OTHER ISSUES

PA052014 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1214 GMT 5 Jul 79 PA

[Interview with Dr Carlos Lopez Guevara, Panamanian ambassador to the United States--live]

[Excerpts] Many thanks to Radio Mia and to our friends present here for this great opportunity extended to me to discuss, simply and in a didactical manner, the main problems which have arisen as a result of the legislation which is awaiting approval by the U.S. Congress.

The first thing that I would like to note is that the Murphy bill cannot be considered acceptable to Panama. It is a serious error to say that it is. I can say that it is well-structured and well-drafted from the viewpoint, of course, of U.S. interests.

When President Royo visited President Carter, he clearly and very methodically explained to Carter the basic positions of the Republic of Panama regarding the Murphy bill. Of course, we must also point out that the Murphy bill is of great importance to a peaceful transition from U.S. to Panamanian jurisdiction. Legislation is needed to permit the changeover process to be carried out peacefully and in an orderly manner.

For this reason, I must also note the great work of Congressman Murphy, a man who has been vehemently attacked here. I cannot share Mr Murphy's views regarding this bill, but he has demonstrated great leadership ability in the Congress. Without him, this bill would not have passed. He is a very skillful negotiator and a bill was finally achieved. This House of Representatives Bill No 111 is the one which opened the doors for the Carter administration to take the matter to the Senate where a bill is currently being debated--Senate Bill 1024.

When I presented my credentials to President Carter, I delivered a speech--a brief speech, because one does not even read it, one turns it in ahead of time--and he also sent me an answer in writing. One of the things that I said to him was that this bill to implement the treaties is an internal problem of the United States. I told him the Panamanian Government would be available to the Congressmen and Senators to provide any explanations, but that this was a domestic problem of the United States.

This is so because the Republic of Panama has nothing to do with that bill. We have a treaty. It is the treaty which is binding on the United States and Panama. That bill does not exist for Panama. We do not need that bill to enter the Canal Zone peacefully and in an orderly manner on 1 October, because the treaty prescribes this and has self-executory clauses. No other legislation is needed. We will receive the railroad and we will receive the ports. We will apply our laws beginning on 1 October.

However, the United States needs this bill because the treaty eliminates the Panama Canal Company. The treaty eliminates U.S. jurisdiction. The treaty eliminates the Canal Zone government. Therefore, the United States has to create certain internal legal mechanisms, particularly a budget, in order to continue administering that canal. It is the United States which needs the bill.

However, while it is true that it is the treaty which binds the two parties, that treaty should be faithfully complied with. Good or bad, this is the only treaty that will exist beginning on 1 October. There is no other treaty. The treaties of 1903, 1936 and 1955 were eliminated by Article 1 of the 1977 treaty. For this reason, the United States has no other source of law, no other justification or authority to be in Panama after 1 October other than the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty.

But this treaty must be respected. It must be faithfully enforced by Panama and the United States. And to the extent that the Murphy bill, the Senate bill or the bill which results from the two versions, runs contrary to the treaty and that the President of the United States or an American authority commits an act that might violate the treaty--whether or not such an act is based on U.S. law--Panama would immediately have the right to protest. Panama would even have the right to denounce the treaty if the violation is a fundamental one.

[Question] Thank you very much, Doctor. The explanations you have offered shed much light, just as we expected. In summary--I do not know if a brief summary is called for to see whether or not we understood--the Murphy bill will vacuum of responsibility for the execution of the treaties by the United States. [Sentence as heard] The United States needs a law to execute the treaties; Panama does not.

[Answer] That is correct.

[Question] On 1 October, we can and will enter the Canal Zone and assume the responsibilities under the treaty in an orderly manner with or without the law. Is that not right? We will assume functions that will be turned over to Panama?

[Answer] Yes, Julito, and I wish to emphasize that. In an article I wrote, I said that Panamanians will enter the Canal Zone on 1 October, not because we are more macho than U.S. citizens, but rather because the authorities of the United States and Panama totally agree that the treaties will go into effect on 1 October. Canal Zone authorities are prepared to receive our authorities and the Panamanian people, who will in an orderly manner occupy that territory which is very much our own. Panamanian law will go into effect there in an orderly manner because that is what the two authorities have agreed to and that is the understanding that has been reached by the two authorities, rather than because the Panamanians are more macho than the U.S. citizens.

[Question] Doctor, you have given me a marvelous opportunity to ask a question which I am sure is also of concern to you as a Panamanian. The opportunity has been presented by you telling me that we must pay more attention to Panama and stop showing more concern for other countries and their problems. For me and for many Panamanians who have talked with me, a source of great concern is Panama's participation in the Nicaraguan problem. We know that we have even signed a neutrality treaty, which is regulated by the concepts of nonintervention of the OAS and the United States [as heard]. However, we are concerned about the fact that our country, our government, is being mentioned--as you must have read in the United States in the New York TIMES, which says that Panama is a source of supply for the Sandinist guerrillas. We are concerned about this because one of the most prominent aspects of this is that, with all the internal problems which we have, with all the responsibility which we are about to receive, we are helping or participating in a conflict as delicate as that of Nicaragua, one which U.S. officials have said is even endangering the stability of all of Central America and Panama.

I would like you to express your opinion, Doctor, as to whether this position of our government--of participating in the conflict, of breaking relations with Nicaragua and of being among the first to recognize a government of national reconstruction which does not yet have a fixed base--does not affect our responsibility as administrators and partners in the Panama Canal and in international politics. I believe that your opinion in this regard would be very valuable.

[Answer] With pleasure. I have maintained, and each day I am more convinced of it, that Panama's destiny, because it provides an international public service, is to isolate the Canal and the entire country from the conflicts of other countries. For this reason, the neutrality of the Canal is not enough. There must be neutrality of Panama, a neutrality which was already foreseen by Mariano Arosemena in 1842.

However, let us look at Nicaragua's conflict, since it has been mentioned, and let us look at the OAS resolution in its truly juridical aspect. Two cardinal principles are at stake. One is very clearly defined in the resolution: absolute respect for the principle of nonintervention. It is mentioned several times in the introductory portion of the resolution. This is all very good, but there is another principle which is never clearly mentioned. There is fear of mentioning it. It is respect for human rights. Let us see how these two principles can be reconciled. Are they reconciliable? I say that they are. The manner of reconciling them is to accept once and for all that violations of human rights are no longer the internal problem of states and have come under the jurisdiction of international organizations such as the OAS. This is what has happened in the Nicaragua case.

The problem of Nicaragua must be resolved because it affects the entire community, particularly the Central American area. We have to seek a solution and quickly, because it is affecting the development and the stability of the entire area.

[Question] Thank you, Doctor. I think that your explanations have been very clear.

Returning to the fact that Panama has organized a brigade known as the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade, headed by a distinguished young Panamanian physican who was serving as vice minister of health before leaving the country, the fact that Panama has been accused--I do not know if this has been proven in the United States--of purchasing arms for the Sandinists and that Panamanian men are fighting and dying in Nicaragua at this time, does this not constitute interference by Panama with the rights, let us say the stability of that government which, according to its present ruler, is the constitutional government because it was elected by the people? What is your opinion of this from the juridical viewpoint? Is it not an intervention? What guarantee do we have that when our people participate in the fight against the regime, they are protecting the human rights of the group which they are supporting?

[Answer] The phenomenon of international brigades in civil wars is not new. There were U.S. fighters in the Spanish Civil War, as can be noted in Hemingway's novels. This is a repeated phenomenon. In other words, there is no intervention when the brigade is generated spontaneously by the people. However, when the government organizes, sponsors, finances and helps it, that is another matter. I must note that in testimony given before the U.S. Congress, State Department officials have answered questions very similar to those which Julito asked me today. They have stated that nothing of this kind has been proven. This has been stated by several very high-level State Department officials to the House of Representatives. In fact, this was the reason for the secret hearing, when secret hearings have not been held for over 100 years in the United States. These questions were motivated by the concern felt by many Congressmen that Panama, according to them, was interfering by supplying troops and so forth to Nicaragua.

[Question] This was in connection with an alleged violation of the neutrality treaty?

[Answer] Yes, of course. Alleged is the word because Panama could have taken part openly without affecting the neutrality of the canal, just as the United States participated in two world wars.

[Question] In other words, one can express sympathy and no more.

[Answer] No, no, one can even act. Panama could even act openly in a conflict and the neutrality of the Panama Canal would not be affected. That is why I have recommended that the entire Republic of Panama be neutral. The neutrality of the canal is a thing apart. This can very well be reconciled with a status of belligerency. It can be reconciled to the extent that the rules of neutrality are observed as regards the canal. That is the issue.

Therefore, many U.S. Congressmen have been seeking a way to sabotage this legislation by alleging that the official government of Panama has participated openly in the Nicaragua case. The response of the State Department has been categorical: This has not been proven.

COSTA RICA

GUERRILLA MEETING ON AID TO NICARAGUA CALLED

PA070002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1444 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A self-styled Simon Bolivar Latin American Brigade has called the hemisphere's "internationalist" forces to a meeting on aid to Nicaragua. The event has been scheduled for 12 July in San Jose, Costa Rica. The note calling the meeting has been signed by Costa Rican guerrilla Plutarco Elias Hernandez and by insurgents Camilo Gonzalez, Kennel George and Javier Murena.

Hernandez was pardoned by the San Jose government in May 1978 after he had been sentenced by the courts of justice for his participation in a 1969 attack on a Costa Rican garrison, which resulted in the release of then top Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) leader Carlos Fonseca Amador, now dead. The Simon Bolivar Latin American Brigade has asked all those interested in joining the Nicaraguan rebels to contact the guerrillas in their group. It added that "hundreds of democrats and volunteers have already responded" to their appeal.

According to the brigade, the number of volunteers in Colombia is already close to 1,000 and the same thing is happening in other Latin American countries. According to the note calling the meeting in San Jose, the event seeks to coordinate the guerrillas' entrance into Nicaragua in response to the announcement that 1,000 Cuban exiles residing in Miami are getting ready to fight on the side of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle's troops.

The event has been called the "first Latin American meeting of internationalist combatants" and will be attended by delegates of each of the countries with brigades ready to be sent to Nicaragua. Up to now the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade, which is already fighting in Nicaragua, is the one most often mentioned. Former Panamanian Health Vice Minister Hugo Spadafora is this brigade's leader.

Meanwhile, 50 Colombians reportedly joined the Sandinist ranks on Thursday. Several dozen Venezuelans, Mexicans, Costa Ricans, other Latin Americans and Spaniards have already arrived in the combat areas, located in the south near the border with Costa Rica. The guerrillas, nonetheless, claim that there is not a single Cuban in their ranks.

Meanwhile, according to several guerrillas who have left the area where heavy fighting is taking place, during the past 22 days they have not been able to continue advancing toward Rivas, where the FSLN is allegedly planning to set up the provisional junta of the Government of National Reconstruction proclaimed on 16 June. They explained that any advance has been prevented by the army's artillery, which is positioned on the three hills that dominate a valley they must cross on the Inter-American Highway in order to reach Rivas. Nonetheless, the rebels who were interviewed feel confident that the enemy's artillery will soon be silenced.

Meanwhile, the situation at the Penas Blancas border post, seized by the FSLN on 15 June, remains calm. Only one plane and a few helicopters occasionally overfly and strafe the area, apparently without any major consequences. Heavy fighting is taking place in Ostayo, Rio Cebo and Sapoa. A rebel, hit Wednesday by a sniper's bullet, was buried on Costa Rican soil yesterday. Roberto, the rebel's war name, was apparently Costa Rican, but this has not been officially confirmed.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio will reportedly visit the border area, which the San Jose government militarized 1 month ago. Carazo will be accompanied by Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey. Carazo has visited that area on several recent occasions. His visits seek mainly to encourage Costa Rican policemen who overnight have been turned into soldiers in charge of vigilance along the common border. Dogs have been ordered killed along the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border because there is the danger of a canine rabies epidemic. This disease is reportedly affecting several areas in Nicaragua.

FOREIGNERS, CITIZENS REQUIRED TO CARRY IDENTIFICATION

PA061548 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] As of today, everyone will be required to carry his identification papers at all times. Any foreigner not carrying identification papers will be arrested. Mr Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno, chief of the Immigration Department, told our reporters that as of today, his inspectors will arrest any foreigner not carrying identification papers. Mr Quiros added that Costa Rican citizens must also carry their identification cards as well as other documents. Inspectors will check the identification papers of foreigners in San Jose and all other provinces, at any time of the day or night, in the streets, hotels, restaurants or any other place. Any foreigner not carrying proper identification will be arrested, Mr Quiros Cedeno said. The immigration director then added that there are approximately 40,000 to 60,000 Nicaraguans, with their identification papers in order, living in Costa Rica. The source added that 217,000 Nicaraguans have entered the country since last September, but 175,000 have since left for other countries. It is believed that there are many other Nicaraguans living here illegally.

EL SALVADOR

ERP SAYS ITS MEMBERS FIGHTING WITH SANDINISTS

PA062216 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--At least one Salvadoran has died and others continue fighting on the side of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in the Nicaraguan civil war. The preceding was learned today when the clandestine Revolutionary People's Army [ERP] broadcast a communique over "Radio Cadena Sonora" after occupying the station's studios in a building in the center of San Salvador. Four members of the radio station's staff were forced to lie face down on the floor while the attackers proceeded to play a tape recording in front of a microphone. At the same time, the subversives occupied the station's transmitting plant in San Salvador and all the other plants where repeater stations are located throughout the country.

In the message they revealed that one member of the ERP had died in combat on Nicaragua's northern front. He was identified only as "Comrade Osmin." They sent "greetings from the chiefs and members" of the ERP to all those fighting in Nicaragua and expressed confidence in the victory of the Sandinists. They added that the material and human support offered to Somoza by the governments of Guatemala, Argentina, Israel and the United States have permitted that regime to fight off the Sandinist offensive for a while longer. They told the Somozists and General Somoza himself not to try to find refuge in El Salvador because the ERP would not leave them alone. They also urged the Somozists who have already arrived in El Salvador to leave.

JUSTICE MINISTRY OFFICIAL KILLED BY TERRORISTS

PA081551 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1420 GMT 7 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo (El Salvador), 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Lawyer Juan Hernandez Segura, chief of the Salvadoran Ministry of Justice Real Estate Registry Office, was murdered early Saturday morning in the suburbs of this city 44 km east of San Slavador. His driver, Italo Blandon, was seriously wounded. The action was executed by as yet unidentified terrorists. None of the extremist organizations operating in this country has as yet claimed responsibility for the incident, part of the wave of violence which has cost many lives in El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES CUBA OF FOMENTING UNREST

PA080101 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1912 GMT 7 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Jul (LATIN)--The Guatemalan Government directly accused Cuba today of intensifying its efforts to cause agitation, unrest, anarchy and disturbances in Guatemala, according to a communique issued by the Information Secretariat of the Presidency. The communique said that this has caused the deaths of innocent persons, and therefore the government warned the subverters of public order that with their actions, they are trying to endanger the constitutional life of the country. They also warned that the Guatemalan Government will act drastically and to the full extent of the law to prevent the continuation of these actions. The communique said that Guatemala will not permit intervention in its internal or foreign affairs, just as it does not interfere in the internal or foreign affairs of other countries.

BRIEFS

LABOR VICE MINISTER APPOINTED--Guatemalan President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia appointed Carlos Padilla Nazareno as the new labor vice minister. [Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA]

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER PRESENTS 'IRREVOCABLE' RESIGNATION

PA062151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1745 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Col Roberto Palma Galvez, a lawyer, confirmed here today, Friday, that he has presented his irrevocable resignation to the military government junta. Palma Galvez refused to comment on the reasons for his decision, but authorized newsmen to "tear him apart if they see him in the Foreign Ministry again."

Palma Galvez, who is at home, shows the signs of the great strain that he has been under in recent days. Close friends and employees of the Foreign Ministry visit him daily to inquire about the state of his spirits and his health since he had to be admitted to a clinic last week upon his return from the United States for physical exhaustion and abdominal pains. It is the unanimous opinion of newsmen and the news media that Palma Galvez has resigned "because the Honduran Government placed him in a ridiculous position at the OAS."

Palma Galvez actively participated in the 17th OAS consultative meeting which discussed the Nicaragua issue. He helped to draft and sponsor the resolution which called for the necessary and definitive withdrawal of President Anastasio Somoza from the Nicaragua Government. However, the Honduran military junta ordered him by telephone to abstain in the voting [on the resolution] along with Guatemala and El Salvador.

Palma Galvez received another bitter blow, this time in Miami, where he met with his Salvadoran counterpart Antonio Rodriguez Porth, who informed him that El Salvador will not sign a general peace treaty with Honduras unless the present, undelimited borders are maintained. Hondurans and Salvadorans fought a 100-hour war in 1969. Numerous peace talks have failed. Now, when preparations are underway for an oral phase in the process of mediation in which Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, former president of Peru and of the International Court of Justice, is participating, everything seems to indicate that there will be a new failure. Honduran editorialists and commentators have condemned Honduras' foreign policy because of its attitude toward Palma Galvez and have praised the latter for his "upright stance."

PRESS SECRETARY DENOUNCES SLANDER CAMPAIGN

PA070347 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2256 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Herman Allan Padgett, press secretary of the Honduran military junta, today denounced a slander campaign which could lead to an attempt on his life or on the lives of memebers of his family. He said that copies of a telegram supposedly sent to him by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza--in which the latter expresses thanks for favors done--have been extensively circulated in Tegucigalpa. Padgett gave ACAN-EFE a copy of the telegram which clearly shows the logo of the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Post Office Department. The telegram is dated in Montelimar (one of Somoza's farms) at 0945 on 21 December 1978 and its text is as follows:

"To Herman Allan Padgett

"Presidency, Tegucigalpa

"Number 673

"Received your valuable documents. I consider you a brilliant strategist against the terrorists in that country. By diplomatic pouch I am sending you a present of 5,000 lempiras to share with the boys. Concerning the car, I ask you to wait a while to throw off your colleagues who are detractors. All of us here consider you the best friend of our government. Your points [puntos] increase the campaign and strengthen the attitude against disturbers of the peace.

"Your Affectionate Friend

"A Somoza."

Padgett said that "the campaign worries me because it could result in an attempt on my life if some fanatic believes that the information is true." Padgett added that "last night a Nicaraguan Sandinist presented one of those copies at a meeting of the Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People and asked the organizations which make up the committee to give their opinions on it." He said that "I do not believe that this slander campaign has been approved by the Central Directorate of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]." He explained that he is publicly asking the FSLN leadership to give an explanation of the copies "since I insist that this is such a clumsy maneuver that it would not have come from that directorate, although it could have come from isolated elements interested in promoting anarchy in Honduras."

SANDINIST COMMANDER REPORTED JAILED, ILL

PA081951 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1552 GMT 8 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--"Commander Eduardo," chief of the Miguel Angel Ortez Column of the Sandinist guerrillas' Carlos Fonseca Amador Northern Front, is in jail and ill in Honduras. He has malaria. He runs very high temperatures, which grow more frequent daily. Yet the authorities of the 9th Infantry Battalion at Choluteca in southern Honduras only give him aspirin. Several of Eduardo's comrades who were deported to Mexico last week raised the charge by calling newsmen in Honduras by telephone. They said Eduardo has not been seen by a doctor and that his wardens are ignoring his illness even though it is growing more serious every day.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA ON RESIGNING, INVADING COSTA RICA, OTHER ISSUES

PA072015 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jul 79 PA

[Phone interview by unidentified Mexican television station with Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] It is a pleasure, General. We need your views in order to have objective information on Nicaragua's situation.

[Answer] Of course. I appreciate your calling me because your cameraman here only shows those things he believes are adverse to my regime. I would appreciate your airing my views also. I am at your disposal.

[Question] General, my first question concerns reports here that Somozism is now dying. Is this true?

[Answer] If what you are saying were true, I would not be talking to you so calmly. Somozism is nothing but a fiction created by my opponents. What we have here is the Nationalist Liberal Party, which has approved all social laws benefitting workers, has imparted social justice and has created a new economic group representing the middle class. If that is what you describe as Somozism, so be it.

[Question] Mr Somoza, what do you think are the reasons for Nicaragua's present situation?

[Answer] The ill concept of a number of rulers who have refused to acknowledge that I was elected through popular and direct vote in 1974 and who believe we Somozas have imposed ourselves on Nicaragua. It is the Nicaraguans who have imposed the Somozas by means of their direct popular vote.

[Question] Nonetheless, General, it seems like the Nicaraguan Congress intends to question your governments' legitimacy. Is this true?

[Answer] No, that is not true. We are convening Congress because we need to discuss certain laws in order to settle certain budget matters and my veto of a Congress law. Congress is not asking me to resign.

[Question] Still, we have received information here to the effect that you said if the Congress challenged you, you would dissolve it, is this true?

[Answer] I said that in response to a Buenos Aires newsman's question about what I would do if Congress asked me to resign. I said I would dissolve it because Congress would then be trying to stage a coup.

[Question] What if it were not trying to stage a coup but simply doing it with the good intention of putting an end to the present civil war and avoiding a larger catastrophe in Nicaragua? If it asked you to resign then, would you do it?

[Answer] Listen, I am acting in accordance with my party members' wishes. Up to now they have urged me to continue with the struggle, so let us not build castles in the air or continue with these romantic ideas you have been proposing.

[Question] All right, but going back to a subject which you might term romantic, what would Gen Anastasio Somoza do if the Sandinists won? Would you withdraw, stay and fight or commit suicide as several people have suggested?

[Answer] You are speculating again.

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] I am a Catholic and therefore I do not plan to commit suicide. My ideology is well formed and defined, and within the framework of that ideology I will continue to fight the Sandinists, who are communists.

[Question] We are calling you from Mexico. What is your view on the Mexican Government's severance of relations with you?

[Answer] I very much regret that the Mexican Government has severed its diplomatic relations with my government because we have never attacked the Mexican Government. This measure was adopted simply to placate Mexican communist groups.

[Question] Mr General, there have been rumors that your government is planning to invade Costa Rica. What could you tell us about this?

[Answer] That is a falsehood contrived by Rodrigo Carazo, whose conscience must be killing him because he is responsible for the hundreds of victims of this dispute. May God forgive him, because mankind will not.

[Question] Do you feel any rancor toward him?

[Answer] Yes, Sir, I do because without any reason he has attacked, and has helped others attack, Nicaragua.

[Question] What is your view on the Costa Rican Government's nationalization of your property in Costa Rica?

[Answer] Every government has the power to nationalize any property it might regard as useful to the public. As long as they comply with the Costa Rican I am willing to accept any nationalization. Let us see how that great Latin American democracy abides by its Constitution.

[Question] Sir, on previous occasions you have said that the United States, particularly Jimmy Carter's regime, has been largely responsible for Nicaragua's present situation. What about this?

[Answer] What do you mean "what about this?" Look, the United States is the best-informed state in the world. They have a record on you too and know who you are. But now they have looked to the other side in connection with the arms traffic, the training of men and the invasion of Nicaragua. As leaders of the Western world, they should take these things seriously because we can say how violence is beginning in Latin America, but we cannot say how it will end.

[Question] And what is the U.S. interest in seeing Anastasio Somoza's regime fall?

[Answer] The fact that they view themselves as persons who have reached the U.S. public administration without commitments to anyone. [sentence as heard] And since I have been a good friend of past administrations, they feel I must make way for some other force.

[Question] Sir, it has been said that two important, or rather two deplorable events have changed the course of events in Nicaragua. Both of them have to do with the assassination of journalists. The first one was that of Nicaraguan Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the other that of U.S. citizen Bill Stewart. In both cases it has been said that you were indirectly involved in their assassinations. What can you say about his?

[Answer] I definitely reject your question. I think you have asked me this out of your own naivete, but you should not disrespect me by asking me such questions. The data on Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's public trial is at your disposal and at the disposal of the Mexican people, so you will realize the untimeliness of your question. The same thing can be said in connection with the public trail currently underway against the soldier who killed the American journalist.

[Question] Going back to naive questions, General, I will ask you another one. It has been said that Nicaraguan journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro used to accuse you and your family and friends of having taken advantage, for your personal benefit, of the catastrophe that befell Nicaraguans as a result of the earthquake. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I can show all those nations which donated money the accounting I received from the various agencies which donated money to help the Nicaraguan people. My conscience is clear. I neither owe a cent to anybody nor have I stolen a single penny.

[Question] Sir, another question. On several occasions you have affirmed that the United States is to blame. But you have also said that Cuba and several other Latin American countries are to blame. For this reason, some people think you are paranoid. What is your view on this?

[Answer] If I am paranoid, those who accuse me of being thus affected must be out of their minds. You are aware that the Carter administration has publicly attacked me; you are aware that Radio Havana attacks me publicly 365 days a year; you are aware that Mr Torrijos has publicly attacked me; and, lastly, there is that gentleman in Costa Rica. Now, unless I do not understand Spanish, how can I be accused of being paranoid? Do not be naive, please.

[Question] Mr General, history shows us that any time a forefather or leader of a people realizes that his stance in the face of a civil war or his remaining in power is resulting in bloodshed, deaths and tears, he usually withdraws. Those who have stayed have generally been called tyrants. What is your view on this?

[Answer] Fifty years ago, Mexico helped Nicaragua's liberals obtain their constitutionality. In 1974 I won the Nicaraguan elections and all countries recognized me. It was not until Carter's arrival that all my enemies and opportunists like Torrijos began to turn their backs on me. I am not waging a war against Nicaraguans. I am waging a war against foreigners who want to exert their influence in Nicaragua. Mexico's sore spot is that it knows that, should Americans want to, it would be very easy for them to exert their influence in Mexico.

[Question] General, how many deaths do you think this civil war has caused?

[Answer] I am sorry not to be able to provide the data you request at this time.

[Question] Another question, General. Are you still determined not to resign despite the OAS request?

[Answer] What moral right does the OAS have to request my resignation when it did not elect me?

[Question] But you are an OAS member, are you not?

[Answer] Yes, but what right does the OAS have? They did not vote me into office. Send your cameramen here to see the people and see if they are staging demonstrations against my government.

[Question] So you would resign only if Nicaraguan congressmen asked you to?

[Answer] No, let the Nicaraguan people come here and ask me to leave. Then I would talk to them, but I do not want countries with no idea on how Nicaragua is structured to be asking me to resign.

[Question] By what means should your people ask you to resign?

[Answer] Look, there are many ways in which people can ask for what they want. I am not going to answer you. Do you think I am a child who will tell you... Oh, well, perhaps if they stand on their heads? No, my friend. I appreciate your call very much... [interviewer interrupts Somoza]

[Question] General, one last question... [Somoza interrupts]

[Answer] ...And your having been kind enough... [interviewer interrupts Somoza again]

[Question] One last question, General... [Somoza interrupts]

[Answer] Thank you very much and good night.

[Interviewer] Thank you.

LIBERAL PARTY MEMBER SAYS SOMOZA WILL RESIGN

OW080538 Hong Kong AFP in English 0530 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[By Claude Urraca]

[Excerpts] Managua, July 8 (AFP)--General Anastasio Somoza was still wrestling this weekend with the question of whether to be or not to be president of Nicaragua.

In an interview published on Saturday by the Washington POST, the dynast said he was prepared to offer the United States his resignation in exchange for guarantees that there would be a smooth handover of the power his family has exercised here for more than 40 years and that there would be no reprisals against his National Guard (army). Then, questioned by journalists as he arrived for a meeting with parliamentarians of his Liberal Party, Gen Somoza said firmly: "I am not resigning." But later a Liberal Party member, who insisted on remaining anonymous, told reporters the general had announced to the caucus his decision to give up the presidency, saying there was no alternative in view of the civil war here, in which rebel Sandinista guerrillas have gained control of most Nicaraguan cities. The parliamentarian quoted the general as saying he was trying to negotiate the continued existence of the National Guard as an institution in Nicaragua, but that he would step down in time to prevent revenge measures against the Liberal Party.

Some observers said Gen Somoza appeared to be trying to gain time in hope of winning a military victory against the Sandinistas, after which U.S. pressure for his removal would ease. He admitted to Liberal congressmen that the military position was far from brilliant from his administration's point of view, but said that young people were continuing to enlist to reinforce the National Guard. The president has maintained that if he quit the presidency, the door would be opened to "communism."

In the interview with the Washington POST, the beleaguered general said: "I am like a tired donkey fighting with a tiger. Even if I win militarily I have no future. Refusing to leave would just mean lengthening the bloodshed in this country." Sources here indicate that Gen.Somoza has had mercurial changes of attitude in the past couple of weeks. Some sources who have spoken with him found him weary and beaten, while others reported him to be spruce and fighting-fit, determined to hang on until the end. A Nicaraguan who sees him regularly told me: "If he quits, it will be on the spur of the moment, in a fit of depression."

SOMOZISTS SUGGEST NEW JUNTA MEMBERS TO NEGOTIATE END TO CIVIL WAR

PA072240 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1929 GMT 7 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned in the late morning today, Saturday, that in negotiations regarding Somoza's resignation, the president or his supporters suggested the formation of a junta made of moderate opposition industrialist Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, Ambassador to Japan Gen Julio Gutierrez and Somozist leader Pablo Rener, who is president of the Senate, to take power upon Somoza's withdrawal. This junta would be in charge of negotiating a cease-fire and the end of the war with the Sandinists. However, at the same time, Radio Sandino was saying that no negotiation sponsored by "the imperialist gringos" would cheat them of their military victory.

Sandinists Reject Proposed Junta

PA081446 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 8 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Rumors seem to indicate that Somoza is about to leave power and flee from Nicaragua and that he will leave behind a junta that will include, among others, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero. This gentlemean is known in our country to be an agent of the CIA, but we know of no [word indistinct] he may have to occupy such a post.

Regarding everything else, Radio Sandino, official voice of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, ratifies the decision of our Sandinist people. This decision is that the Government of National Reconstruction is the only government that is backed by the Nicaraguan people and furthermore, that officials of foreign governments have nothing to do in the solution of our country's problems. Therefore, the Sandinist people of Nicaragua reject the attitude of all those petty politicians who, through their ambition, lend themselves to maneuvers that attempt to betray the sacred cause of Nicaragua. For the Sandinist people of Nicaragua it is only fitting to say: Free Fatherland or Death!

OPPOSITION HOLDS SECRET MEETING, ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

PA081824 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 8 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 8 Jul (AFP)--Opposition political groups held a secret meeting and today issued communiques denouncing to the world the bombing of the civilian population in the cities of Rivas and Masaya by the National Guard. This was the opposition's first political activity since the war in Nicaragua began a month ago today. The Broad Opposition Front (FAO) and the Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) also criticized President Anastasio Somoza's statements to the U.S. press in which he said Nicaragua's political destiny is in the hands of the United States. The opposition groups claim that Nicaraguans are in a position to decide the nation's political future for themselves.'

The first month of war ended in a climate of political and military stagnation, observers pointed out. Red Cross spokesmen estimate that so far 15,000 persons, including guerrillas, military and civilians, may have died in the first month of war.'

On the political front uncertainty continues regarding the alleged decision of President Anastasio Somoza to withdraw from power. There are three possibilities: The first is that Somoza decided to maintain power at all costs, hiding his intentions. The second is that Somoza, after deciding to leave, is completing the arrangements to do so, guaranteeing the stability of the army and the lives of his followers. A third would be that, with the approval of the United States, Somoza may try to liquidate [liquidar] the military situation by agreeing to leave when the army has defeated the rebels.

COSEP CALLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF OAS RESOLUTION

PA080253 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0017 GMT 8 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The following is a communique from the press office of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction which contains a communique from the Superior Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] of Nicaragua:

Communique No 16 to Nicaragua and the world:

The press office of the Government of National Reconstruction transcribes for the Nicaraguan people and world public opinion a document issued by the COSEP in which it asks the governments involved in the resolution issued by the 17th consultative conference of the OAS for the immediate implementation of the resolution and respect for the right to self-determination of the Nicaraguan people. This is the text:

Declaration of the COSEP

The COSEP has noted with deep concern the statements made by General Somoza to the Washington POST in which he asks that the U.S. Government be entrusted with determining the date of his retirement and says that in the meantime, he will continue to bombard the cities occupied by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN], persisting in his unsuccessful and unnecessary destructive and death-dealing determination.

In view of the amazement caused by such a statement, which we consider unpatriotic and irresponsible, and in view of the terrible threat of continuing to suffer the horror of genocide, we again point out the urgent necessity that the bombardments cease and that the resolution issued by the OAS recently be immediately implemented. The Nicaraguan people will thank the governments of the countries directly involved in the implementation of said resolution for adopting measures to stop the holocaust and contributing to a change of government in Nicaragua while respecting the principle of nonintervention.

Managua, 7 Jul 1979

[Signed] The COSEP

SOLDIER CHARGED IN NEWSMAN'S MURDER STANDS TRIAL

PA051948 Paris AFP in Spanish 1705 GMT 8 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Jul (AFP)--A military prosecutor today opened the formal trial of soldier Pedro Carrasco, who is charged with the cold-blooded murder of U.S. TV correspondent Bill Stewart. Carrasco was located following a search within the military detachment that fought Sandinist guerrillas in mid-July [as received] in the Riguero District. Contradictory reports have arisen in connection with the soldier who killed Stewart. A previous report stated that the soldier died in action on the same day as the tragic events in Riguero District.

This information was given by the corporal in command of the detachment to which Stewart's murderer belonged. President Somoza later said Stewart's killer was already under arrest. The army's chief of information, Col Aquiles Aranda, told AFP today that Carrasco will appear before a military court on formal charges. Another enlisted man will also be brought before the court on charges of killing Nicaraguan interpreter Francisco Espino, who died with Stewart.

FSLN ORGANIZES POPULAR GOVERNMENT JUNTAS IN SEIZED TOWNS

PA061536 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[From "Atabal Guerrillero" feature]

[Text] The Sandinist towns of Chichigalpa, Posoltega and Ingenio San Antonio, which have come under our Sandinist forces' total control, have each organized their local juntas of popular government. These juntas are in charge of the political, economic and social organization of the respective towns and are particularly interested in organizing medical brigades. They also administer the [word indistinct] and distribution of food and medicine and implement systems for the production of food, which is then equitably distributed among the local residents. For instance, the sugar available in Ingenio San Antonio is being equitably distributed among the residents of the three towns mentioned above. The installations and economic resources found in the local sugar mill are being used as war resources.

BRAZIL

SAO PAULO HAS EMERGENCY PLAN AGAINST SKYLAB FALLOUT

PY070323 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 7 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The Sao Paulo Civil Defense Agency and the [name indistinct] have already made preparations should Skylab fall on the city. No preventive measure can be taken since the exact site of the fallout cannot be predicted with complete accuracy until the last moment. The preparations consist of a plan to cope with any emergency which might arise should the fallout occur in Sao Paulo.

The Civil Defense Agency has been concerned with the Skylab fallout since 10 May and has been keeping close contact with the local U.S. Consulate to obtain pertinent information.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT SUPPORT BLOCKADE OF NICARAGUA

PA020251 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1637 GMT 1 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Jul (EFE)--Dominican President Antonio Guzman said today, Sunday, that his government will not support a blockade against the Nicaraguan Government of Anastasio Somoza, as has been proposed. Guzman added that his government will in no way cooperate with any initiative which obstructs the self-determination of Nicaragua in solving its internal problems. The plan against Somoza will apparently be supported by the countries which several days ago approved a resolution at the OAS demanding the resignation of Somoza and the establishment of a national unity government in Nicaragua. "I cannot agree with anything that could help obstruct the self-determination of peoples," the Dominican president said finally.

MEXICO

PEMEX SETS NEW CRUDE EXPORT PRICE

PA060402 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 5 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jul (AFP)--It was reported today that Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) set the new export price of Mexican crude at $22.60 The new quotation, 32.2 percent higher that the previous $17.10 per barrel, is retroactive to 1 July. This price will remain fixed until 30 September. PEMEX sets its quarterly export crude prices on the basis of world market fluctuations. The $22.60 per barrel will be charged at Mexican ports on the gulf and does not include transportation costs.

FSLN GUERRILLAS ARRIVE FROM HONDURAS FOR ASYLUM

PA050403 Paris AFP in Spanish 2248 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Jul (AFP)--A group of 42 combatants of the Sandinista National Liberation Front who were captured in Honduras arrived here today after obtaining political asylum in Mexico for 72 hours.

Roberto Calderon Meza, who heads the group, said they had asked for Mexico's help because they could not come to an agreement with the Panamanian Government in order to travel to Panama. The Nicaraguan rebels expect that once the 72 hours are up they will return to guerrilla activities against the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza.